

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
Of Adams County, Penn.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.
AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the tenth day of January, 1883, to the ninth day of January, 1884, both days included.—

Table with 2 columns: DR. (Dolls. Cts.) and CR. (Dolls. Cts.). Rows include: To outstanding Tax at last settlement, Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note, Costs received of F. Somerkamp, Fines and Verdicts in hands of P. Heagy, Esq., Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq., Tax assessed for 1883, Cash advanced by R. Smith, Treasurer, Cash on hand at last settlement.

Table with 4 columns: Collectors, Townships, County Tax, State Tax on Notes, &c. Rows include: Philip Bishop, Germany, \$602 95, \$300 42, \$27 79; G. Deardorff, Latimore, 314 60, 157 19, 12 11; J. Brame, sen., Tyrone, 308 06, 153 58, 8 65; Jno. Waltman, Conowago, 540 05, 269 14, 19 26; Dav. Nickel, Huntingdon, 491 45, 245 37, 13 99; J. Patterson, Hamilton, 539 73, 269 59, 39 42; Peter Diehl, Berwick, 533 26, 266 02, 61 03; V. Hollinger, Reading, 679 93, 339 76, 30 55; Geo. Myers, Franklin, 731 32, 365 45, 34 64; W. C. Rhea, Hamiltonban, 654 77, 326 03, 28 55; J. Brinkerhoff, Straban, 774 03, 371 68, 12 72; John Scott, Liberty, 526 04, 263 05, 24 80; John Walker, Menallen, 666 08, 332 03, 23 48; John Miller, Mountpleasant, 770 58, 384 91, 17 07; F. Stockslager, Mountjoy, 443 88, 221 91, 9 12; Jos. Walker, Cumberland, 687 99, 343 60, 13 85; J. A. Thompson, Borough, 539 59, 269 77, 128 12.

Table with 4 columns: Collectors, Townships, County Tax, State Tax on Notes, &c. Rows include: 1827. Caleb Beales, Latimore, 32 09; 1829. Jesse Seabrooks, Hamiltonban, 2 00; 1831. James Renshaw, Germany, 44 07; Nicholas Groop, Huntingdon, 51 95; James Scott, Liberty, 251 86; Jacob Smith, Mehallen, 140 31; 1832. Samuel Kennedy, Huntingdon, 73 56; Charles Barnitz, Hamilton, 78 41; Tobias Kepner, Berwick, 31 48; Jacob Diehl, Mountjoy, 44 17; John Miller, Mountpleasant, 82 59; John Scott, Liberty, 2 14; Geo. Taylor, Menallen, 23 48; Robert Thompson, Cumberland, 23 90; 1833. John Waltman, Conowago, 107 05; Valentine Hollinger, Reading, 29 93; Philip Bishop, Germany, 262 95; James Patterson, Hamilton, 99 73; James Brinkerhoff, Straban, 244 03; John Miller, Mountpleasant, 136 58; Joseph Walker, Cumberland, 349 99; Frederick Stockslager, Mountjoy, 220 75; John Scott, Liberty, 341 04; Jas. A. Thompson, Borough, 89 29; Geo. Deardorff, Latimore, 114 60; Geo. Myers, Franklin, 181 32; Jacob Bream, Tyrone, 182 80; Peter Diehl, Berwick, 183 26; John Walker, Menallen, 341 08; David Nickel, Huntingdon, 296 07; Wm. C. Rhea, Hamiltonban, 448 10.

*A mistake of \$62 17 has been made in the addition of items in Commissioners' and Treasurer's Books.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, FROM THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1883, TO THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1884—both days included:—

R. Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

Table with 2 columns: DR. (Dolls. Cts.) and CR. (Dolls. Cts.). Rows include: To outstanding Tax, Jan. 9, 1883, Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note, Received amount of costs of F. Somerkamp, Jury Fines and Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands, Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean's hands, Tax assessed for 1883, Cash advanced by Treasurer, Jan. 9, 1884, Cash on hand at last settlement.

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that the balance of ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS AND THIRTY & THREE-FOURTH CENTS is due the Treasurer.

A COPY. February 3, 1884.

The following is a copy of an advertisement posted in a Southern town, on the closing of a tavern: "The subscriber intends cutting a revenue from his house to the stable, putting a condition to the back part of his house, and a piano in front, and he will then be able to detain travellers in a more hostile manner than usual."

POETRY.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

Should sorrow ever bring to thee The burden of its tears, And thou be doom'd to weep the scenes Of forgotten years: How will thy memory smile to think That hope has been repaid, And that some joys are treasured up Where they will never fade!

I had a dream of hope in youth, A long, deep dream of love! I will not say how well its truth Has been my lot to prove; But far within my deepest heart, Some joys will yet remain, Bound up so strongly with my life, For earth to rend in twain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILED CAT.

The facetious editor of the Lowell Times, tells a good story of a fellow "what got his sufficiency" of "boiled cat," and as it has a moral, we gladly copy it. It seems according to the Times, (and its editor would not hold any thing but facts) that a few years ago a farmer who was noted for his waggonery, stopped at a tavern, which he was in the habit of calling at on his way from H— to Salem.

The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveller thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid and while the landlady was absent, put grimalkin in the pot with the beef and potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem.

The astonishment of the landlady may well be conceived, when on taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpalatable addition which was made to it. Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the aggressor, & she determined to be revenged. Aware that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, the cat was carefully dressed. The wag called as expected, and pussy was put on the table amongst other cold-dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a hearty meal and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice; she said she could not for she had lost her's. "What," says he, "don't you know where it is?" "Oh, yes," replied the landlady, "you have just eat it!"

He was never known to boil a cat afterwards.

Quick Business.—Mr. Samuel Peterson, a clever, good natured, widowed Dutchman, aged 70, from New Jersey, came in town day before yesterday for the purpose of procuring a housekeeper. He applied to the Intelligence Office in Chambers-st. and was soon furnished with a tidy looking widow lady, aged about fifty-nine. The old man was very much pleased, paid his "intelligence fee," and conducted his housekeeper to the "Rail Road House," from whence he intended to embark for New Jersey. They were shown into a room at the inn, where the old gentleman, calling for a pipe of tobacco, seated himself on a sofa, and began to cast "sheep's eyes" at the lady, who had taken her position on a chair nearly opposite to him.—After remaining in a "silent mood" for some ten or fifteen minutes, the old man carelessly remarked—"Val den I tink dis plan of housekeeping ish not a good plan." "I too," said the lady, "I tink it doth give people a great chance to tell bad stories," continued the old man, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "I too," replied the "housekeeper." "I had much rather be married," said the old man, striking the pipe across the arm of the sofa with a force which sent the bowl, and a part of the stem, to the other side of the room. "I too," returned the lady. We did not learn the rest of the conversation; but about sundown the old gentleman sent us the following:

Married.—On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. John Power, Mr. Samuel Peterson, of Kingston, N. J. to Mrs. Sophia Griffin, of this city.

Counterfeiting.—on a large scale.—A man by the name of James Garland has been recently arrested in Missouri, on the charge of counterfeiting. It appears that his operations were carried on upon a very large scale—that his establishment was in such condition as to enable him to print forty thousand dollars of assorted notes in one day—and that since the breaking up of the band of counterfeiters in Canada, last spring, he has sold counterfeit bills amounting to one million of dollars! In the prosecution of the business he has accumulated the sum of \$100,000 in

cash and effects. Forty or fifty individuals are said to be implicated in the concern, and their final trial is fixed for the second Monday in February.

Newspapers.—The publishers of newspapers in the territory of Michigan have entered into articles of agreement of the following tenor: 1st. That they will discontinue all papers to subscribers who, on the first of January, shall be more than one year in arrears, leave their accounts for collection, and publish their names and the dues for them respectively. 2. That they will advertise the names of such subscribers as refuse to take the paper out of the post office, and pay their arrearages; so that other printers may not be imposed upon by them. 3d. That they will hereafter receive no subscription, unless payment be made in advance, in cash, or by note. 4th. That they will insert no advertisement of legal or any other character, unless accompanied with payment or satisfactory reference. If printers generally would second the motion, they would not be under the necessity of both working and begging for a living.

Galligan's Messenger, in an article speaking of the perfection to which the manufacture of Carpeting has been brought in France, states, that at the ware-house of M. de Salandrouse, in Paris, there are Carpets valued at fifty thousand francs, while at the same time there are others marked as low as 100 francs. Only think, reader—after reading an article or two about the pressure on the money market—of the idea of paying \$10,000 for a carpet—a thing to tread on!

Advantage of Ignorance.—An Irishman hearing there was a letter for him in the Post-office, went for it. On its being handed to him, he frankly confessed he could not read, and requested the Post-master to open it, and let him know the contents, which he very readily did.—After getting all the information he wanted, he knowingly shrugged up his shoulders, thanked him for his politeness, and drolly observed, "When I have some change I'll call and take it."

Go-between.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world, than that of a go-between—by which is meant that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

Remarks of Mr. Stevens,

(In reply to Mr. Patterson.)

On the bill granting aid to the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

MR. SPEAKER.—I congratulate the House and country on the possession of at least one man, who, in stern and cold integrity, rivals that Roman father who sat in judgment, and passed sentence of death upon his own son. I have some where seen that act highly applauded. Without speaking of its abstract justice, I must be permitted to say it was an unambiguous and repulsive deed. It severed those ties of nature which should ever be held sacred. If such punishment must come; if such calamities must befall those who ought to be dear to us, let the blows be dealt by some other hand.

My colleague tells the House, that he and his constituents are opposed to appropriations for any and every purpose.—Does he seriously intend to carry such opposition into strict practice? Has he considered of the consequences? If he right in him, it would be right in every member of this House. Such a course of legislation would inevitably stop the wheels of government. Appropriations to defray the expenses of the ordinary operations of government would be denied. Will he vote against appropriations to pay himself and other members of this Legislature?

But he says truly that the State is in debt. Does he, on that account, propose to deprive her of the means of continuing her existence? Because an individual is in debt, would it be wise in him to refuse to eat food? Sir, I hold that the creation and endowment of literary institutions; the establishment of common schools, and spreading the means of information throughout the Commonwealth, are as necessary to the permanency of our free institutions; to intellectual enjoyment and respectability, as food is to the existence of animal life.—Until this is done, Pennsylvania will never hold the rank, which the integrity, industry and wealth of her citizens entitle her to in the councils of the nation.

But has not my colleague mistaken his own feelings? Does not his hostility to this bill arise rather from the object, than the amount of money which it appropriates? I find by the files of the last session of the legislature, that he reported a bill to appropriate a much larger sum to Adams county, to be distributed among those of her citizens, who enjoy and embrace the opportunity of liming their land, and I am sorry to learn that the House treated it with so much disrespect, as to strike it all out and insert a German hand-bill. I have seen a bill pass this House, during this session, appropriating \$100,000

to the repair of canals, and it found no opposition from my colleague. He reserves his opposition to a bill which bestows money upon objects within his own county. But what proves conclusively, that he is not opposed to the amount, but the manner of the expenditure, is the fact, that he asks, in the language of most of the remonstrances, that the amount proposed be diverted from the purposes of education, to the repair of roads and bridges.—He opposes the expenditure of money only when it goes to the improvement of the mind. He, and those who think with him, deem it of much more importance, that the mud holes in their roads should be filled up, than that the rubbish of ignorance should be cleared away from the intellects of their children.

Having noticed some of the arguments of my colleague, I will now call the attention of the House to the condition and prospects of the institution, which it is proposed to endow. It has been chartered two years, and organized about eighteen months. It has now ninety-eight students, without a house to put them in; a library or an apparatus. It is under the peculiar patronage of the German portion of our population. The intelligent men among them feel a deep interest in it.—And if this legislature should deem it worthy of their countenance, it is not difficult to foresee its complete success, under the industry and talent, and national pride, which will be brought to its aid. However it should be discouraged in most cases, it is wise to encourage that pride, when it is directed to the dissemination of education amongst the great mass of the people. I believe that this institution will do more to render learning popular in the middle counties of the State, than has ever yet been done. To such an institution I shall give my hearty support, however it may be opposed by the uneducated portion of my constituents.

Sir, is not Adams county entitled to the appropriation as an act of justice? Since the system of internal improvements, she has never received a dollar from the Commonwealth. She contains about one-sixth part of the population, and pays one-sixth part of the taxes of the State. Her proportional part of the \$20,000,000 which have been expended, would amount to nearly \$400,000. And yet, when she asks but for the interest of \$50,000 for a few years, my disinterested colleague cries out "economy!" She has already been greatly depressed by your internal improvements, which have directed to other channels most of the trade and travelling, which formerly passed through her limits. And now she is made the first victim of economy. Yes sir, false economy has its victims, as well as wanton and heedless extravagance!

But just as are the claims of Adams county in a pecuniary point of view, my chief anxiety for the success of the bill arises from the benefit of education which it would confer on the people at large. And I suspect that the chief hostility to it is founded on a latent dread of learning, an unexpected hatred of education. Some men seem to dread science, as they would a pestilence. They shrink from it with as much pain, as a man with inflamed eyes, just led from a dark room, would from the full blaze of the meridian sun. When a boy, in a distant part of the union, I read in a newspaper what purported to be an extract from a speech delivered by a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He said "I hate learning and learned men." This Commonwealth is much improved since that period. No man would now venture to utter, although I fear too many entertain that sentiment. It is too late now to attack education at large, and therefore its enemies confine their assaults to literary institutions of the highest order, while they profess to favor common schools. It seems to me that they have not well considered the subject.

It is impossible for common schools to exist under the direction of competent teachers, without the higher seminaries. You might as well expect a progeny without progenitors.

Gentlemen are horror-struck with what they call "high learned colleges." Doubtless there are many among us, who would willingly turn these institutions over to the Goths and Vandals; burn all our libraries, and like their worthy prototype Jack Cade, sentence every man who should be convicted of "most traitorously corrupting the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school," and had been caught "setting of boy's copies," to be hanged with his pen and ink-horn about his neck." Bring in a bill to improve the breed of hogs; to discover some mode of fattening them with less corn. & these worthy gentlemen would be enthusiastic in its favor. But attempt to improve the race of men, and it costs too much! Sir, Pennsylvania is the Boetia of America; and will continue so, as long as her legislators tremble at the frowns of ignorance. I take no pleasure in making these remarks; but I make them because they are true; and until they are boldly expressed and acted upon, we shall be doomed to mourn over an evil, which we have not fortune to correct. The citizens of Pennsylvania possess as much natural intellect as any people on earth. In industry and perseverance they are superior. If they had the means of information generally diffused among them, they would shine brightest among the

statesmen of the Union. Why then shall we not act with vigor? Why sacrifice such high objects to a fleeting popularity? Why is it that when this subject is introduced, we see certain gentlemen sit down and coolly calculate its worth—nicely balance their scales, and weigh the advantages of education against their precious dollars? Do they not know that the lustre of a polished mind far out-shines all the gems that were ever dug from the dirt of Golconda?

My colleague has told the House, that our constituents have directed us to oppose the bill. It is true, that a considerable number of them have been induced to sign remonstrances against it. Many of them of high respectability, but no very large proportion of the number have thus directed us, unless my colleague considers his constituents as confined exclusively to the party which sent us here: for the main opposition, I am grieved to say, comes from that quarter. I do not thus define my constituents. In elections, I expect the votes of none but my own party. In the distribution of party favors, I would confine them to my political friends; but when elected, and I have taken upon me the oath of office, I consider every man in the country my constituent, and trust I shall be able to legislate for them all impartially.

My colleague, I presume, has referred to this subject in a two-fold point of view. In the first place, to show our obligations to obey their instructions. In the second place, to intimidate us by intimating that we should lose their favor. I will consider each position. In matters of doubtful propriety, of mere local concern, the will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be obeyed; but when, through local and temporary excitement, they were manifestly in error—when they had formed their opinions under mistaken impression of facts, or through an imperfect knowledge of the subject, and under the influence of such opinions were to order their own destruction, I hold it to be the duty of their representatives to resist their will, and do them good, however unthankful they may be for it. In short, does my colleague consider himself sent here by his constituents, instead of to correct, to represent and act out their ignorance? To dig and dung about their folly, and spread imposture on their prejudices? Would it not be more worthy of his own character, for better for them and the great State for which he legislates, were he, even at some cost to himself, to pluck up the weeds of error, however rank they may have grown, and plant the seeds of knowledge in their place? The citizens of Adams county are intelligent and honest, and I trust there are but few among them who would wish to be thus represented; but if they all desire such a course, I should be unfit to be their representative. But the gentleman intimates, that the consequences will be punished. He hints at dangers. I know the danger of my course, if that be deemed a danger which strips us of an ephemeral popularity to clothe us with the blessings of posterity. It was the opinion of the ancients that it was necessary to the success of any great enterprise that some victim should be offered up on their altars; and it may be, that the great cause of education in Pennsylvania, requires that some victim should be offered up on the altar of ignorance and avarice. If I could be deemed a sufficient propitiatory, I know of no one whose sacrifice would be less regretted; whose immolation would break fewer ties;—and if it could be permitted to any single individual to aspire to such high immortality, as to monopolize all the future glory by enduring all the present censure of so beneficent a measure, I would not be hindered in pressing forward to that honored post of martyrdom; most willingly would I say, 'let it come to pass,' and on my devoted head be the concentrated vengeance of deluded error and infuriated avarice.

The gentleman perhaps deems me ambitious. I have ambition. I should be proud to be worthy to rank among statesmen; but I scorn to degrade myself to the level of demagogues. He underrates my ambition, when he supposes it to consist in the desire to be the idol of fools, and my noblest employment the propagation of their folly. If it were admitted, which I do not believe, that if the question were taken between the advocates of ignorance and the advocates of knowledge, that the former would outnumber the latter, it would not change my course: for I tell that gentleman in the sincerity of my heart, and through him I have no objection to proclaim it to the public—say, if they choose, let demagogues note it for future use, and send it on the wings of the wind to the ears of every one of my constituents, in matters of this kind, I would rather hear the approving voice of one intelligent, intelligent and enlightened mind, than to be greeted by the loud huzzas of the whole host of ignorance!

But we are reminded of danger. What was ever achieved worthy of a noble ambition, which was not beset with dangers? This House is well aware: for, whatever may be the Vandal rage elsewhere; how ever others may glory in their ignorance, you, at least, are not ashamed to have it known that you have conversed with the ancients. You well know through what toils and perils those mighty men of ancient times, who were afterwards esteemed not only as men, but as heroes and demi-gods, for their country's good, assailed the Marathonian bull, the Erymanthian bear, and Minotaur of Crete. I have sometimes doubted whether those fabled monsters were any thing more than the obstinacy and bigotry, which withheld the early introduction of civilization and intellectual knowledge into ancient Greece; and, in my judgment, he who in the present day, in this State, shall overcome the obstinacy and prejudice which every where beset the paths and obstruct the progress of the philanthropic, the liberal, and the wise, will have earned a

higher meed of glory; for he will have subdued more stubborn bulls, and fiercer than ever fell beneath the club of Hercules, or sword of Theseus.

I know how different would have been my course, had I obeyed the dictates of interest. I know how easy it is to float down the sea of ignorance into the haven of popularity. Its waters are so dark and deep, as easily to buoy up the light craft that embark upon its surface; but shall that sea forever roll between us and knowledge? Shall there not some voice be raised within these walls sufficiently powerful to command even that sea to roll back its waves, and stand like a wall, upon either hand, until this people are led out of their present darkness into the land of light and knowledge, which lies beyond it?

My course is fixed. Let others shape theirs as they please. If they desire it, let them so vote as to secure, for another blessed year, the privilege of resting upon the cushions of this envied Hall. It is far easier to secure such a resting place, than to repose with honor upon the bosom of future ages. For my part, I shall be amply rewarded if my exertions shall have earned the benedictions of the friends of learning, and the poor man's children.

The following is a copy of the Treaty of Peace, made and concluded, at Williamsport, on the 27th day of January, 1831, between the Corkonians and Longford men, the two contending parties on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal:—

Whereas great commotions and diversions have resulted from certain misunderstandings and alleged grievances, mutually urged by two parties of laborers and mechanics, engaged on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and natives of Ireland; the one commonly known as the Longford men, the other as the Corkonians; and whereas it has been found that these riotous acts are calculated to disturb the public peace, without being in the least degree beneficial to the parties opposed to each other, but on the contrary are productive of great injury and distress to the workmen and their families:—

Therefore, we, the undersigned, representatives of each party, have agreed to, and do pledge ourselves to support and carry into effect the following terms of the agreement:—

We agree for ourselves, that we will not, either individually or collectively, interrupt, or suffer to be interrupted in our presence, any person engaged on the line of the Canal, for or on account of a local difference, or national prejudice, and that we will use our influence to destroy all those matters of difference growing out of this distinction of parties, known as Corkonians and Longfords; and we further agree and pledge ourselves, in the most solemn manner, to inform on, and bring to justice, any person or persons who may break the pledge contained in this agreement, either by interrupting any person passing along or near the line of Canal, or by secretly counselling or assisting any person or persons who may endeavor to excite riotous conduct among the above parties; and we further bind ourselves to the State of Maryland, each in the sum of twenty dollars to keep the peace towards the citizens of the State. In witness thereof, we have hereunto signed our names at Williamsport, this 27th day of

January, 1834.
 Timothy Kelly, Michael Tracy,
 William O'Brien, Thomas Mackey,
 Michael Collins, James Riley,
 John Barnes, Daniel Murray,
 Thomas Bennett, Murry Dempsey,
 Michael Driscoll, James Carroll,
 Jeremiah Donegan, Thomas Cunningham,
 John Namack, Batha S. McDade,
 Garrett Donahue, James Clarke,
 Patrick McDonald, Michael Kain,
 James Slaman, Patt Porell,
 John O'Brien, William Moloney,
 Edward Farrell, Wm. Brown,
 Thomas Hill, Peter Conner.

Signed before us, two justices of the Peace in and for Washington county and State of Maryland, this 27th day of January, 1834.

CHARLES HESELTINE,
 WILLIAM BOULT.

READING, (Penn.) January 28.

An Honest Act.—A rare instance of the effects of the upbraidings of conscience, occurred a few days since, which deserves a passing notice. A farmer, residing a few miles from this place, called on one of our oldest established merchants, and stated, that on a certain day, more than eleven years ago, he had passed on him a counterfeit \$10 bill, describing the note. The merchant, who had always been in the habit of preserving, in a small book kept for the purpose, all counterfeit bills, as well as the dates of their reception, on referring to it, found the bill as well as the date at which he had received it, corresponding to the farmer's words. The latter, on taking hold of the bill, tore it into fragments with apparent satisfaction, and desired the merchant to calculate the interest, which, having been done, he paid

the whole amount in good money. He had received the note, the farmer stated, at the time, for a genuine one, but did not know of whom, and, just starting into the world, could not well afford to lose so much; and, besides this, his wife argued that he had as good a right to pass it off as the person who had imposed it upon him. Ever since the day on which he passed it, his conscience had gnawed him, but now it would be at ease, and went on as contented as if he had received a capital prize.

Riot in Utica.—The Utica papers give an account of some riotous proceedings in that city, a few evenings since. A procession marched through the city, blowing horns, rattling tin pans, &c.; and, among other acts offensive to good order, they hung the Rev. Dr. Beriah Green, of the Oneida Institute, or Manual Labor

College, in effigy. The immediate cause of these outrageous proceedings, was the fact, that Dr. Green solemnized a marriage between a negro man and white girl.

We have, from the Eastern cities, accounts, public and private, of great distress, in the mercantile and manufacturing classes especially, from the scarcity of money, caused by the state of uncertainty produced by the unfortunate and ill-advised movements of the Executive of the U. States against the Bank of the U. States. The weakening of confidence between man and man, as well as in the faith of the Government, caused by this disregard of vested rights by those in authority, is felt every day more and more painfully in the withdrawal of capital from its customary employments, either to be hoarded up from fear, or from avarice lent out at five-fold interest, which is said to be frequently paid even by merchants. Several important failures, some for a million of dollars each, are represented to have taken place in the city of New York, on Wednesday and Thursday last; and hundreds, if not thousands, of workmen, have been thrown out of employment in the various branches of the Mechanic arts. In all these representations, there may be exaggeration, produced by panic, or by the high colorings of excited imaginations. There is too much evidence, after all deductions, for any one to pretend to deny that a great pressure exists upon the community.

An advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette offers a reward of \$100, for the apprehension of a man calling himself Ashberry, and between 50 and 60 years of age, who stole both a horse and the man riding on him, a few days since, from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. That was certainly a very grand larceny for a fellow sixty years old—thus to steal a young horse and hale negro fellow between twenty-five and thirty.

Richmond Compiler.

Great Fire at Quebec.—The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last states that the Castle of St. Louis, the residence, from the earliest periods of Canadian history, of the Representatives of the British and French monarchs, had been totally destroyed by fire at Quebec, on the preceding Thursday. The fire commenced at 4 P. M. in the upper part of the Castle, and in a short time nothing remained of that venerable structure, so well known to travellers.

Steamboat Telegraph.—We have been informed by a respectable gentleman that the steamboat Telegraph, while on her passage up, about 60 miles above Natchez, was run into by the steamboat Orleans, and sunk immediately. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Orleans cut through the hurricane deck into the cabin, and that they discovered the body of a man floating, and that there were also a number of deck passengers on board, nearly all of whom, together with the cabin passengers, were drowned.

St. Fran. Phenix.

We understand, says the Albany Evening Journal, that there has been a blowing up, a Domestic Bank (not under the Safety Fund) at the village of New London, Oneida county. In other words, one of the most extensive gangs of counterfeiters ever discovered in this state has just been broken up at that place. Sixteen of the counterfeiters have been apprehended. Among this precious lot, we are informed that there is a Lawyer, a Tavern-keeper, and a constable!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Still the Removal of the Deposites, the Secretary of the Treasury, and his Reasons are the topics of Debate in both Houses of Congress. They came up in a new form yesterday, perhaps more important than any that the argument has yet assumed; being in the shape of a Report made by Mr. WEBSTER, from the Senate Committee of Finance, upon the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, assigning to Congress his reasons for removing the Deposites. The reading of the Report, which was listened to with the greatest attention by a crowded Senate and auditory, occupied an hour and a quarter, and justified, on the hearing, all the disposition that was shown to listen to it.

On the motion to print an extra number of copies of this important document, a debate sprang up, not inferior in interest to any that has grown out of the subject.

In the House of Representatives, a determination has been intimated to press the Debate to a termination to-day, which, of course, can only be effected by a resort to the Previous Question. Should the Debate be thus for the moment arrested, however, it will be but for a moment; for it cannot but be expected to break out again upon the first convenient question that offers.

Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House in Philadelphia, has kept an accurate account of the length of the principal speeches which have been delivered on the Deposit Question. The aggregate length, at the last measurement, was 71 yards, 2 feet and 4 inches. The longest was Mr. Binney's, which measured 29 feet 8 inches—the next, Mr. Benton's, 28 feet—the shortest that of Mr. Cooper's, 1 foot 1 inch.

We learn from the New Berlin Times that on the night of the 24th ult. two dwellings in Adamsburg, Union county, were consumed by fire. One of them was occupied by a Mr. Hall, who, in attempting to rescue his child from the flames, perished with his offspring in his arms.

It appears that there was an interesting debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, brought on by the presentation of the Memorial from the Merchants and Traders of New York, asking a restoration of the Public Deposites. The National Intelligencer of this morning says that there was a struggle to get the Memorial referred to a select Committee—but the Committee of Ways and Means, after a great effort, carried the day by a majority of seventeen votes.

This vote, we suppose, will be considered a test of the temper of the House, at present, on the subject of the Removal of the Deposites. We believe that the majority against the Bank has not been, at any time, estimated at more than twenty votes. Now, after all the manifestations of public feeling which have taken place, and which have been brought to the notice of the House, it would appear to be seventeen. A conversion of nine members to the cause of the Bank would ensure the passage of a resolution censuring the removal of the Deposites and ordering their restoration. Perhaps less than this would be requisite—for we do not perceive Mr. M'Duffie's name in the present list of yeas and nays; other friends of the Bank may have been absent, and as the subject was one which, from the first, would, in ordinary cases, have been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, some may have voted for this reference, who will, on the final question, be found among the friends of the Bank. A resolution ordering the restoration of the deposits may therefore still be reasonably hoped for; but it could not take effect without the approval of the President untried passed by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. The prospect of effecting such a reduction in the present majority in the House, would appear very faint, after the comparative fruitlessness of all the exertions which have been made so far. The moral influence of a bare majority against the Administration in both houses of Congress would no doubt be very great, both in Congress and throughout the country, and in this point of view the passage of a resolution, even if it were subsequently vetoed by the President, would be highly advantageous to the friends of the Bank and might ensure their ultimate success. But we doubt whether the administration may not calculate upon more than a third of the present house who would adhere to them 'through weal and woe.'

From the London Atheneum.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following account of a novel and simple method of curing this awful disease, deserves the attention of every one; for in spite of the assertions of many wise ones to the contrary, we cannot in the face of so much evidence to the contrary, believe, that the disease does not exist.

Paris Academy of Science, Oct. 10.

M. Buisson writes to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the Academy so far back as 1823, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own: the particulars, and the mode of cure adopted were as follows:

He had been called to visit a woman who for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—contractions of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties, she was bled and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood, ineffectually cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva, that adhered, with a little water.

The ninth day after being in his cabinet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one, still greater, in his eyes. The saliva was continually pouring into his mouth; the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light, that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height; he experienced he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat.

These symptoms occurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence up to the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms, he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapour bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to 42° (107° 36° Fah.) when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free of all complaint. He left the bathing room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says, he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has he failed except in that of one child, seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapour baths (commonly called Russian,) and should in- by wrapping himself in flannels and covering himself with a feather bed; the perspiration is favored by drinking freely of a decoction of sarsaparilla.

He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration, he relates the following anecdote.—A relative

of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing, night and day, saying, that he wished to die gaily.—He recovered.

M. Buisson also cites the old story of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula, and draws attention to the fact, that the animals in whom this madness is most frequently found to develop itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves, and foxes which never perspire.

New York, Feb. 3.

Arrival of the Fulmouth.—The United States ship FALMOUTH, Capt. GREGORY, arrived from the Pacific on Saturday, after a cruise of thirty-one months. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 5th of October, and from Rio Janeiro on the 15th December. While at the latter place, Capt. G. was informed by the British naval commander, on that station, that he had, in pursuance of orders from the Board of Admiralty, despatched a Lieutenant to take possession of, and occupy, the Falkland Islands, in the name and behalf of the Government of Great Britain.

The Fulmouth sailed from Valparaiso, October 5, 1833. Left there the United States ship Fairfield, just arrived from the U. States, all well; was to proceed to Callao in a few days, to join Commodore Downes. Nov. 10th, arrived at Montevideo—found that country tranquil; 12th arrived at Buenos Ayres, joined the U. S. ship Lexington, Captain McKeever, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Woolsey. A revolution, as we have already learned, had taken place, which eventuated in a change of the heads of government; after some skirmishing, and a little blood shed, all was again quiet. The timely presence of the Lexington, and the prompt and energetic measures pursued by Com. Woolsey, not only protected the American interests completely, but rendered great service to the foreign residents during the troubles consequent upon such a state of affairs. Captain McKeever remained on shore in capacity of Political Agent, and rendered great service to our countrymen.

The new Government professes the most friendly disposition towards the U. States, and expressed the most earnest desire that the difficulties existing between the two countries might be speedily and happily terminated. The want of funds alone prevents them from sending a Minister to this country for the purpose.

Courier.

From the Popular Encyclopedia, part 6.

Napoleon's Person and Habits.

Napoleon's figure was short. He measured five feet six inches. His head was rather large, in nut-colored hair. His broad and elevated forehead indicated a firm will. His eyes were light blue, and susceptible of great variety of expression. The eye-lashes were lighter than the eyebrows, which were the color of his hair. His nose was fine, his mouth agreeably formed, and capable of very various expressions. His chin was rounded, and his cheek approaching to square. His complexion was clear olive; otherwise, in general colorless. His neck was short, his shoulders broad. His hands were small and white. His feet also were small; but this particular was less observable, as he was averse to tight shoes. Before he became fat, his figure was, on the whole, well proportioned. When past thirty, he began to be corpulent which he disliked; before that time he was lean. Extreme cleanliness was natural to him; he was very fond of the warm bath, and not unfrequently remained a whole hour in it. In eating and drinking he was extremely moderate, never having been known to exceed the bounds of temperance. His sleep was in proportion to his labors; but in this, too, he was moderate. His face like that of Frederick the Great, was of such a character, as to be recognized, however rudely or slightly drawn.

MORE FIRE.

We are informed that on Wednesday last, an unlucky teamster from 'up country,' who was on his way to this place with his wagon load of hay, met with the following series of mishaps, which resulted in the total dispersion of the fond hopes which might have been created by the 'last price' offered in our paper.

Having accidentally upset his wagon in descending the Broad mountain, which occasioned a very unceremonious removal of the deposites, he had scarcely effected a restoration by re-loading, when he discovered that a linch pin was gone. On arriving at the turnpike gate, he stopped at a blacksmith's shop to get one made. By putting it in too hot the tar was set on fire—the blazing tar set fire to the hay, and in upsetting the burning mass so near the shop to save the wagon, it was with much difficulty that the shop, as well as the wagon and horses were rescued from the general conflagration. The unfortunate teamster was thus obliged to return home counting his losses instead of his gains, in the destruction of his load of hay, the rigging to his wagon, two bags of horse feed, and his great coat—and probably with them, 'all his imaginary happiness.'—Mauch Chunk Cour.

The editors of the National Intelligencer are not much given to the tone of despondency, but existing circumstances seem to require a more gloomy view of the administration must yield, or the country must be ruined. We copy their remarks:

The disorder in public affairs is approaching its crisis. The disclosures made in the Senate debate cannot but hasten it.

Flour in Baltimore last week, was \$5.

Another great public meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Monday last, for the purpose of disposing of the Memorial for the restoration of the Deposites, which was lately handed about the city for signature. John A. Brown, Esq. was called to the Chair, and ten Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries were appointed.

It appeared that 10,259 signatures had already been obtained; and Caleb Cope, Esq. on behalf of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to take charge of the memorial, stated that, so far as the knowledge of the meeting extended, no minor had been permitted to sign; and that all were freemen speaking in "the fearless tones of freemen." The following list contains the numbers and various occupations of the signers:—

722 manufacturers; 504 weavers, 1116 merchants, 256 tailors, 258 boot & shoemakers, 251 grocers, 185 draymen, carters, and porters, 268 watch-makers, silversmiths and jewellers, 149 tanners, curriers and leather-dealers, 432 clerks and accountants, 146 blacksmiths and stove-makers, 441 carpenters, 205 store-keepers, 241 printers, 119 lamp & instrument-makers, 228 laborers, 97 ironmongers, 150 druggists, 224 hatters, 84 attorneys, 105 cabinet and chair-makers, 102 umbrella-makers, 188 brick-makers, bricklayers and plasterers, 60 stone-cutters, 82 physicians, 74 lumber-merchants, 281 farmers and millers, 94 inn-keepers and livery-stable keepers, 53 saddle and harness-makers, 57 painters and glaziers, 153 booksellers and stationers, 33 coach-makers, 37 brush-makers, 51 coopers, 62 ship carpenters, riggers, rope-makers and sail-makers, 34 comb-makers, 42 copper-smiths and tin-workers, 48 brokers, 53 bakers, 34 tobacconists, 20 brewers, 21 auctioneers, 47 coal and flour-dealers, 78 mariners and watermen, 57 engravers, 35 teachers, 16 sugar-refiners, 18 distillers, 30 iron-masters, 439 mechanics in various other branches, 1718 citizens, including artists, builders, engineers, publishers, shipwrights, paper-hangers, gliders, iron founders, turners, upholsterers, wheelwrights, tallow-chandlers, butchers and others, as may be seen by reference to the signatures, to which the signers have annexed their respective professions and occupations—making 10,259.

A committee of twenty-four delegates was appointed to represent at Washington the views and wishes of the Memorialists, and to take such measures there as may appear proper and expedient to satisfy the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania of the urgent necessity of immediate legislation to relieve the country from existing suffering, and avert the greatest temporary evils.

Levi Lincoln, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been nominated by a National Republican Convention, held at Worcester, as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Davis (now Governor) and has accepted the nomination.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Montreuil's Columbian Vegetable Specific.

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superiority efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sickened the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. Boyd, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholera, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These affords immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 10, 1834.

We have been requested to state, that the Farm of the Rev. Mr. HINCH, (advertised on the last page of our paper to-day) has been disposed of at private sale.

The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, on the 27th inst. on the premises, a Tract of Land, the property of Tobias Starry, in Tyrone township, containing 100 Acres; on the 28th, on the premises, the Farm, &c. of Nicholas Wierman, in Huntingdon and Laitmore townships, containing 200 Acres; on the same day, on the premises, the Tavern-stand of Isaac Sailer, deceased, in Petersburg; and on the 1st of March, at the Court-house, the properties of Jacob Sanders, Philip Weaver, and John Cain, in Gettysburg; Samuel Routsong's property in Cumberland township; and Daniel Menges', in Mountpleasant township.

The "Philomathean Society" of Pennsylvania College, celebrated their third anniversary, on Friday evening last, in the German Church. The interesting exercises were commenced with an Address to the 'Throne of Grace' by the Rev. Mr. RUTHRAUFF. Addresses were then delivered by the following members of the Society:

Mr. MILLER, of Martinsburg, Va.;
Mr. SCHAEFER, of Germantown, Pa.;
and
Mr. S. OSWALD, of Washington county, Md.

It is enough to say, they did honor to themselves and to their Society. The exercises were closed with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATSON, and the Benediction by Professor KRAUTH.

The Harmonical Band of Hanover performed at intervals during the exercises—which added very much to the interest of the occasion. The Church was crowded to overflowing; and a general feeling of gratification prevailed.

The Phrenokosmian Society of the College, it will be seen by an advertisement in our paper to-day, will celebrate their third anniversary, on the 22d instant.

We have received from Messrs. MIDDLECOFF and STEVENS, copies of the Report of the joint committee of both Houses, on the subject of a system of General Education, together with the bill reported by them. It may be examined at this Office.

The bill for the endowment of our College has become a law. It grants \$3,000 for a College edifice, and \$3,000 a year for five years, for the support of the Institution. The number of students to be educated gratuitously, is reduced to fifteen.

The remarks of Mr. STEVENS, on the College-bill, which we publish to-day, were revised (says the Harrisburg Reporter) and corrected by that gentleman. We learn, however, from a gentleman who heard him, that the reported speech gives but an imperfect idea of the spirit of that delivered.

The act repealing the act exacting compound interest on unpaid lands, passed the House of Representatives on Monday last, and was sent to the Senate.

The celebrated itinerant preacher, Lorenzo Dow, died at Georgetown, (D. C.) on the 2d inst. He was one of the most remarkable men of the age. His remains were interred by his brethren the Masons and Independent Odd Fellows.

The Hon. JOHN ROSS, of the Supreme Court, died on the 1st inst. at Philadelphia, very suddenly. He was on the bench the day previous.

The Governor has appointed THOMAS SKEGANT, Esq. of Philadelphia, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of Judge ROSS, deceased.

Abner Kneeland, formerly an Universalist preacher, who (we mentioned in our last) had been tried and convicted of blasphemy, has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the common jail, and give security in \$500 to be of good behavior for two years.

On Monday last, in the Senate of this State, Mr. Pettkin, from the committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions: Resolved, That the present Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered by Congress.
Resolved, That the Government Deposits, which have been withdrawn from

the Bank of the United States, ought not to be restored.

Two short years ago, the Legislature was nearly unanimous in favor of a National Bank. We will shortly see how they stand affected now—whether devotion to party will cause them to lose sight of the vital interests of the community, or not.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

An act has passed the House of Representatives, granting to Thomas Abbott, Richard Brown, John Brinkerhoff, Robert M'Laughlin, and Ann Little, of Adams county, each \$40 immediately, and \$40 annually.

The bills to re-charter the York Bank, Schuylkill Bank, and Kensington Bank, and to repeal the law prohibiting in courts of justice, the reading of British precedents, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last.

From an abstract of the returns made by the Clerks of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer to the Legislature, we learn, that there have been, in this State, during the last ten years, 17 persons found guilty of Murder in the first degree, and 113 acquitted; 49 in the second degree, and 9 acquitted; 29 of manslaughter, and 21 acquitted.

The Pennsylvanians are indeed a petitioning people. The Harrisburg Reporter informs us, that on Monday last, two hundred & forty-four petitions were presented in the House of Representatives of this State.

The President of the U. States communicated a Message to Congress on Tuesday last, on the subject of a refusal of the Bank of the U. States to transfer to the Girard Bank the U. States' Pension fund—in which he takes occasion to belabor that Institution in his usual style. The Bank claims the authority of law for its refusal; and the President thinks that he alone ought to construe laws of Congress. It was referred, in the Senate, to the committee on the Judiciary; and in the House, after a warm debate, to the committee of Ways and Means, by the very close vote of 107 to 106.

A memorial was presented to the Senate on Tuesday, signed by 6,000 merchants and other citizens of the city of New-York, on the subject of the distress, and expressive of their opinions of the necessity of a National Bank.

The Blessings of Reform!—A check from the General Post-Office, for \$7,000, upon the Commonwealth Bank in Boston, was protested on Saturday week by the Bank, the Department having no funds there. The Government is beautifully managed.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, a violent Administration print, has hitherto denied the existence of a pressure; but now says, "if the 'fatal resolution' of the Administration, to dispend with a National Bank altogether, be adhered to, the distress of the business community is but begun." The times are certainly alarming, as respects money concerns; and it is very much to be desired, that the "powers that be" would not persist in their obstinate course, seeing, as they must, the fatal results to the community by their course.

James Dunlop, Esq. of Chambersburg, is the candidate of the party in Franklin county, opposed to the present course of the President, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the death of their late representative, Mr. McDowell. Mr. Robert Maclay, of Fan-net township, is the Jackson candidate. The election will take place to-morrow.

The Globe buildings in the city of Rochester, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.—loss estimated at \$150,000. They were an immense structure, near an hundred feet square, 6 stories high on the west and 4 on the east, built of stone.

A shock of an Earthquake was felt at Lancaster, on Wednesday night last, attended with considerable noise.—The shaking of the houses was such (says the Lancaster Journal) as in some instances, to extinguish lamps, and the people generally were so alarmed as to rush to the windows, or into the streets.

New Counties.—On Tuesday the bill for a new county out of parts of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Berks, was passed on the final passage in the House. It had passed the second reading by a large majority.

On Wednesday the House took up the resolution reported by the committee, whom the subject was referred, against a new county out of Dauphin, Schuylkill, and Northumberland, to be called Lykens. Mr. Ayres moved to instruct the committee to bring in a bill, which motion was lost.

So it appears that there is no disposition in the House to form new counties.—Harrisburg Intel.

The following extract of a letter from Washington, published in the New York Daily Advertiser, contains, or rather insinuates, the gravest charge that has yet been brought against the Executive. It is copied into the New York Commercial Advertiser under the head of 'Important from Washington.'

Three years ago, the supreme court made a decision, confirming the title to a large tract of land in Florida to the claimant. It was understood at the time, that the decision gave great offence to the President; and that he sent for Judge Baldwin, who drew up the opinion of the court, and gave him a lecture; and if he had been subject to executive power, he would undoubtedly have made him walk Spanish. Mr. White, of Florida, and Mr. Berrien, were counsel for the claimants; and Col. Call, the President's favorite candidate against Mr. White, was associated with Mr. Wirt for the U. States.—There are other causes pending before the court, in which principles are involved similar to those decided in the case referred to. Judge Marshall, at the opening of the court yesterday, said, the court had received a communication in relation to these causes (as was understood) of a highly respectable character, and so much so, that the court had refused to read it through. And he announced that it was the determination of the court, not to receive thereafter any communication relative to any cause before the court, except from the counsel in open court.—What was done with the communication he did not state, nor from what source it emanated.

The Boston Centinel says:—"We understand that a letter has been received in this city from Washington, which states, that Mr. Webster has had an interview with the President, and assured him that the people could not much longer endure the present state of things, and urging him strongly to interpose his influence to relieve the public embarrassments.—The President listened, but gave no satisfactory assurance."

Col. Crockett.—It may interest the friends of this genuine son of the West to learn, that he has lately completed, with his own hand, a narrative of his life and adventures, and that the work will be shortly published by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia. The work bears this excellent and characteristic motto by the author: I leave this rule for others, when I'm dead: Be always sure you're right—then go ahead.

St. Domingo.—Capt. Eldridge of the ship Merrimack at New-Orleans from St. Domingo, states that it was generally expected there, that the Island would shortly be attacked by the French, and that great preparations were making to put it in a state of defence. The fortifications around Port au Prince were repairing & others erecting. With the exception of the excitement created by the expected attack of the French, the Island was in a perfectly tranquil state.

A miniature annual for the year 1834, has been published at Carlsruhe in Germany. It contains portraits of General Jackson, the king of Prussia, and the young king of Greece, with sixteen illustrative engravings, and a due proportion of letter press. It is neatly bound, with gilt leaves; is enclosed in a pretty case, and is after all but little longer than a lady's thumb nail.

The influence of office holders in the late Van Buren Convention, of Ohio, is fully established by the most indisputable evidence. The Columbus Sentinel states that of 177 delegates, 106 are the holders of fat offices. The Convention appointed committees for each Congressional district in the State, amounting in all to 52 members—of these 60 are office-holders, 10 being postmasters. The State central committee consists of 7 members, 5 of whom are office-holders.

PERSON OF ST. PAUL.—The author of the Life and Travels of St. Paul, a very handsome and well executed Sunday School-book, gives the following description of the Apostle's personal appearance:—He was of slender make, and very short in stature. Chrysostom states, that he was only three cubits high. A Jewish cubit was equivalent to nearly twenty-two inches, English measure; by which means we find his height to have been about five feet five inches. His head small; his nose long; but rather gracefully shaped; his eyebrows thick and low, yet not diminishing a certain sweetness of expression in his eyes. His complexion fair, the general cast of his countenance grave, but in his gate a most unseemly sloop. He was moreover of infirm and delicate constitution; and if not at the commencement of his ministry, at least at an after period had a considerable hesitation in his speech.

An engagement took place in Philadelphia, last week, between the dog-killers and dog-owners. The battle raged from 10 until 12 o'clock in the day, the combatants consisting of about one hundred on each side.

A heavy failure has taken place in Albany, which has created some sensation. Benjamin Knowlton, one of the wealthiest merchants, and the President of a Bank, in that city, has been compelled to stop payment, and to resign his situation.—A New-York paper states that the failure is for a million of dollars.

So they go.

On wings that beam'd in glory,
The Goddess of Liberty came;
Rever'd be the exquisite story,
And sacred forever the name.
Tho' great were the depths around us,
And strong was the arm to defy;
The Goddess of Liberty crown'd us,
And hallow'd the Fourth of July.
And this our motto be,
Our Union, Liberty,
In freedom, freedom's glorious cause,
Our Country, and its Laws,
Sons of Democracy.

Here met at friendship's altar,
We pledge the rich can of wine.
To the freeman that never would flatter,
Our WASHINGTON, ever divine.
The sons of Columbia should never
Their proudest of Heroes forget;
Then crown the rich goblet forever,
And drink to the great LAFAYETTE.
And this our motto be, &c.

O JEFFERSON! forever
Thy name shall hallow'd be;
Can freemen ever sever,
From Democracy, or thee?
Oh, never! 'tis decreed 'em,
Thy precepts to adore—
And in the cause of freedom,
Protect thy native shore.
And this our motto be, &c.

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A Curious Case.—A petition for divorce is now before the legislature of Maine from a husband, whose wife had forsaken him, scarce the honeymoon was over, assigning no cause, but merely stated that she never could be happy with him, although he had treated her with the utmost kindness. N. F. Star.

MARRIED,
On the 23d ult. by the Rev. D. Ecker, Mr. Michael Hushman, to Miss Amelia Hammer—both of Cumberland township. On the same day, by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. Henry Schilt, to Miss Catharine Stonecipher—both of this county. On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. Morris, Mr. Frederick K. Dannenberg, to Miss Ann-Louisa Hoppe—both of Baltimore.

DIED,
On Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Miss Margaret M'Elroy, daughter of Mr. David M'Elroy, of this borough, in the 16th year of her age. On Thursday last, Mrs. — Bowman, of Mountpleasant township, in the 82d year of her age. At Baltimore, on the 2d inst. in the 52d year of his age, Mr. Jeremiah Evans.

PHRENAKOSMIAN Anniversary Celebration.

THE Third Anniversary Celebration of the Phrenokosmian Society, of Pennsylvania College, will be held in the German Church, in this Borough, on the Evening of the 22d of February, inst. at 8 o'clock. The Music has been composed for the occasion, and will be performed by the Band of the Society, assisted by some Amateurs. The citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, are invited to attend.

M. G. DALE,
W. SMITH,
W. RUTHRAUFF,
H. E. MUEHLBERG,
D. HOOVER,
Gettysburg, Feb. 10.

Temperance Meeting.

THE American Temperance Society having recommended it to the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the United States, to hold meetings generally on the 25th of February next, The Temperance Society of Gettysburg and the vicinity, will meet on said day, in the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, in the forenoon, at 11 o'clock—at which time and place several interesting Addresses will be delivered on this important subject, and business of importance transacted.

The different Temperance Societies of Adams County, are respectfully solicited to meet with the above named Society on said day, and report their number of members, in order that the same may be transmitted to the State Temperance Association.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
DANIEL M. SMYER, Sec'y.
Feb. 10.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
CABINET WARE.

ALL KINDS OF TURNING
DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

House & Sign Painting
attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in Cash or Country Produce.
HUGH DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, Feb. 10.

BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to REMOVE from Gettysburg to Mercersburg, in the Spring, I will now sell out my Stock of Goods CHEAP for CASH. Persons wishing Bargains, would do well to call. My Stock consists, in part, of a great variety of
HANDSOME CALICOES,
Gingham, Merinoes, Silks, &
FANCY GOODS,
IN GENERAL;
Cloths, Cassimeres,
CASSINETTS, TESTINGS,
Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Persons having accounts standing, will please close the same by the 20th of March next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a Candidate for the office of **Brigade Inspector**. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.

HENRY WITMER.
Straban township, Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.
CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS!

FOR your generous support on a former occasion, I return you my most cordial, sincere, and unfeigned acknowledgments; and being then in possession of a liberal share of your confidence, respect and esteem, I continue to indulge the hope, that on the 1st day of March next you will not desert me.

I therefore, most respectfully, offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **Brigade Inspector**, and ask your support.

SAMUEL E. HALL.
Berlin, Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I respectfully present myself before you as a candidate for the office of **Brigade Inspector**, at the ensuing Election. Should I be successful in obtaining the favor of a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon me, all my care and attention, and to perform them with integrity & fidelity.

ADAM PRITZ, Jun.
Formerly Major of the 1st Batt. 59th Regt. Hanover, Feb. 10.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 22d inst., precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAS. BELL, Jr. Capt.
Feb. 10.

Notice is hereby Given

TO those concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective Heirs of ADAM SWARTZ, deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 3d day of March next.

ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
T. C. MILLER.
Feb. 8.

TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 28th day of February, inst. on the premises,

TWO LOTS OF
TIMBERLAND,
Containing about 16 Acres each,

late the Estate of JOHN BUSH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ege.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by
JOHN TAWSER, Adm'r.
WM. HELLAR, do.

Feb. 2.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
SAMUEL MCNAIR,
late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, who died intestate, that, by virtue of an Order issued out of the Orphans' Court of said County,

AN INQUEST
will be held on the premises, in said township, on Thursday the 20th of February, inst., to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased—when and where the said Heirs may

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Feb. 2d, 1834.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON DO.

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
Sept. 16.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, in Straban township, the following Property, viz:

4 head of Work-Horses, TWO COLTS, Six head of Milch COWS, with young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrow, Grindstone, Wind-mill, Cutting-box, and all kinds of Farming Utensils, a Barouche, Grain in the ground, Rye by the bushel, one Weaver's Loom, with Reels and Gears, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance and a credit will be given by
GARRET CONOVER.
Feb. 3.

Militia Election.

AN Election will be held by the enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on Saturday the 1st day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. for the purpose of electing one **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**,

for said Brigade, in the room of Major J. Sanders, resigned; one **COLONEL**, for the 80th Regiment, in the room of Col. A. M'Ilvaine, removed; one **MAJOR**, for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, in the room of Major Adam Fritz, resigned; and one **MAJOR**, for the 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment, in the room of Major Nicholas Mark, resigned.

Elections to be held at the following places, viz: For the 1st Battalion 90th Regiment, at the house of Jacob Epley, in Lewisberry; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg; for the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of Mrs. Emich, in Hanover; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Abbottstown; for the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of James King, in Franklin township; for the 2d do. of do. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

Feb. 3.
The present Majors or next senior Officers of each Battalion, (unless otherwise directed,) to superintend and conduct the Election in their respective Battalions, and make returns thereof according to law.

T. C. M.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS! I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of **Brigade Inspector**.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality.

SAMUEL BLAKE.
Hampton, Feb. 3.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS! I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOEL B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 3.

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN: ENCOURAGED by many of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN ASH, Jr.
Gettysburg, Feb. 3.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 4th day of March next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may stand if you think proper.

WILLIAM ADAIR,
DANIEL HINKLE.
Feb. 3.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 28th day of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

ABRAHAM TROUP.
Feb. 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to them by Rev. L. L. Hinson, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 15th of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

FARM,

Situated on the Carlisle and Gettysburg road, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., now the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hinson, containing

188 Acres of Patented Land, of which 40 acres are in Meadow, 40 in Timber, the residue cleared and under cultivation—a great part well set in young clover. On the premises are two bearing Orchards. The improvements are a large two-story STONE

Dwelling-house, Stone Kitchen, with water at the door, Log Barn, Tenant-house and Smith-shop, Wash-house, Smoke-house, and Dry-house, and a large Frame Wagon and Carriage-house, Corn-crib, &c.

This property is situated in a remarkably healthy country, and well worthy the attention of any person wishing to invest money in lands. The property will be sold low, and to suit purchasers. At the same time and place will be offered

A TRACT OF CHESNUT AND OTHER TIMBERLAND,

Containing 18 Acres, situate in Menallen township, adjoining land of D. Longacker and others.

The lands will be shown to any person disposed to purchase, by the Rev. Mr. Hinson, or either of the subscribers, at any time previous to the sale.

C. F. KEENER, & Trs.
FRED'K HINSCHE, & Co.

Jan. 27. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.
The Editor of the Lancaster Journal will insert the above, and charge this Office.

A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tanyard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property; suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house, Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, and in a wealthy part of the country. 600 Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprise. It will be rented for a term of years.
JOSEPH PATTON.
Franktown, Pa. Dec. 18.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Ellerste Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337 ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE,
SAML. H. RENCH, & Trs.
Jan. 13.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

It will sell at private sale, a tract of PATENTED LAND, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing 124 Acres, about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two-story

Dwelling House, which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, COBBLE BARN, DISTILLERY, and other out-buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

JACOB GRASS.
Nov. 11.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH.

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Diehl and Philip Wolf, Committee of BARBARA ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Diehl and Samuel Little, Committee of POLLY ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
Jan. 27.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, viz.

The account of Christian Bushey, George Bushey, and William Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Christian Bushey, deceased.

The account of Moses Topper, Executor of the Estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of Jacob Stouffer, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Stouffer, deceased.

The account of Jacob Sanders, Administrator of the Estate of John Sheets, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kintert, Executor of the Estate of Jacob Beales, dec'd.

The account of David Greist, Executor of the Estate of Mary Fickes, dec'd.

The account of John Wright and John Bender, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Slaybaugh, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

The Guardianship Account of John Plank, Guardian of George, John, Lewis and Solomon Myers.

The Guardianship Account of Wm. Cowover, Guardian of David Cowover.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Jan. 25th, 1834. }

—ALSO—

The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

The Guardianship Account of John Plank, Guardian of George, John, Lewis and Solomon Myers.

The Guardianship Account of Wm. Cowover, Guardian of David Cowover.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Jan. 25th, 1834. }

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The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

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The Guardianship Account of Wm. Cowover, Guardian of David Cowover.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
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JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Jan. 25th, 1834. }



THE National Portrait Gallery OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and there parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at \$6 a year, in advance on the first delivery of the work.

Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to

SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Who is Agent for the Publishers.

Jan. 27.

FOR SALE, The unexpired term of service of a

NEGRO BOY, WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destrorying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, July 20.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

—ALSO—

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against LOSS BY FIRE; Also—ON LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.

To those Concerned.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

RULE, at the instance of BENJAMIN WELSH and HENRY FELTY, Assignees of Outstanding Costs due to

GEORGE WELSH, late Prothonotary of Adams County, in the following Cases now remaining open and undisposed of on the Records of said County—that the

Plaintiffs in the subjoined List of Causes, which have been originated prior to the 1st of January, 1831, shall have their said Causes ended by Judgment, Non Pros., Discontinuance, or otherwise, in one year from this date, or be liable, at the expiration of said period, to pay to said Assignees all costs which shall have then accrued on said causes to the said George Welsh.

This Rule, and a list of Causes intended to be embraced under it, to be published three successive weeks—and that to constitute notice to the parties.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Feb. 3, 1834.

—ALSO—

LIST OF CAUSES.

Molly Russell and Rachael Russell, in trust for the Legatees of Samuel Russell, dec'd vs Alexander Russell, Executor of said Russell, dec'd.

John Staub, for the use of Henry C. Wampler vs Michael Slagle and David Slagle, Executors of Jacob Slagle, deceased.

Peter Zimmerman, Guardian of Martin Myers, for the use of Martin Myers vs John Myers and Wm. Bigbam.

Robert Hayes, use of George Longwell, dec'd. Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.

Jacob Studebaker, agent for Peter Studebaker vs John Studebaker.

John S. Garrettson vs Jonah D. Thomas and Abner Thomas.

Thomas Leach vs Abner Thomas and Jonah D. Thomas.

Henry Picking vs John Sturgeon, late Constable of Hamilton township.

David Little vs Henry Hagan.

Adam Wert, Adm'r of Jacob Wert, dec'd vs Hugh Jackson and Robert Smith, Adm's of John Patterson, dec'd.

William Jones, assignee of Isaac Howe vs Peter Keefaver.

William Gilliland vs John Slentz and John Bringham, bail for John Troxell, constable.

John Ashbaugh vs Peter Fry.

James Gettys vs Lewis Kendlehart.

James H. Miller vs John Murphy, of Daniel Conrad Doll vs Peter Fox.

James Nickle vs Samuel Road.

Zachariah Londebaugh vs Andrew Winter and George Will, Executors of John

John Cronister, sen. vs Peter Deardorff and Michael Keefaver.

John Muntorf, assignee of John Keefe vs Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.

John C. Butler vs Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.

John Gibbon vs Magdalena Semple (widow).

John Gettys vs John Smith.

Rachael Espy vs Frederick Myers.

Amos Maginly vs Fielding Donaldson.

Carlele Bank vs Samuel Comly.

John McKelip, assignee of Wm. B. McGrew, who was the assignee of John Davis, vs Alexander Russell, Esq.

Henry O'Brien vs Philip Slentz, constable.

Samuel Walker vs Samuel Hutcheson.

William Robison vs John Rex.

John Arenis, assignee of Bernhart Gilbert, sheriff vs Leonard Riffe & Andrew Riffe.

George Trostle vs Andrew Little.

Emanuel Erb vs Peter Aughinbaugh.

Adam Menshe vs George Arnold and Peter Arnold, Adm's of John Arnold, deceased.

Elizabeth Whitehead vs Barnabas M'Sherry and Frederick M'Sherry, Executors of B. M'Sherry, deceased.

Abraham Moses vs Christian Picking and Henry Perry in etc.

Stephen King vs James Stehley.

William Meals, now sole and acting Executor of James Walker, deceased vs Andrew Walker, co-executor with Wm. Meals.

Robert K. Colvin vs Peter Andrew.

William Miller vs Jacob Hovner.

Commonwealth vs Sebastian Heffer, Robert Hayes and Samuel Hutcheson.

William Ramsey vs Jacob Hoover.

Philip Bishop, sen. vs James M'Sherry and George Ness, Executors of Jacob Winrott, deceased.

Jacob Duttorow vs Leonard Delap and Andrew Walker, bail of John Delap, formerly constable of Tyrone township.

Andrew Little, sen. use of Jeremiah Little vs Jesse Little.

Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company vs James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non &c. of Alexander Dobbin, late Treasurer of said Company.

Robert K. Colvin vs James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.

David Whitehead vs William Lightfoot.

Cornelius Greist vs Jesse Comly, Adm'r of J. Greist.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of George Brown, Administrator of Mary O. verholter, dec'd vs John Overholter and John Miley, with notice to Andrew Brough, terre tenant.

Henry Danks vs Mary Ann Winemiller.

William M'Pherson and J. B. M'Pherson, Ex'rs of Wm. G. M'Pherson, deceased, vs George Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, deceased.

Elizabeth Day and John Wolf vs Geo. Delap.

John Arentz vs Richard M'Allister.

Philip Stahl, sen. vs Abraham Eckert.

Frederick Cleveland and Simon Yetz.

George Eckert vs John Weikert and Susanah Sherman, Executors of George Sherman, deceased.

Peter Kitchen vs Joseph Kitchen.

Teresa Wade vs George Shultz.

George Frysinger vs George Winemiller, for John Johnston.

John and Henry Sell vs Adam Mouse.

John Day vs Peggy and Nancy Bigham.

Jacob Ziegler vs Daniel Polly.

George Harman, for the use of David Newman vs John Wierman & Harman Wierman, Adm's of John Muntorf, dec'd.

Same vs same.

Commonwealth, for the use of Joseph Gettys vs James M'Elwee.

William Russell, use of Hannah Russell vs John Smith.

Commonwealth vs John Wierman & James Robinette, Adm's of Richard Pilkington, deceased.

Elizabeth Slagle vs Daniel O'Blenis.

Jacob Gardner vs Caleb Beales and Allen Robinette, Administrators of Thomas Beales, late Constable of Latimore township, dec'd.

Commonwealth, use of T. R. Gettys vs John Gettys, Michael Troxel & Bernhart Gilbert.

John Myers vs Michael Kitzmiller, Administrator, &c.

Wm. Gillespie vs James Gourley.

John B. M'Pherson and Wm. Miller, jr. assignees of J. H. Miller vs D. Horner, jr.

Commonwealth, use of Michael Dugan, vs Peter Keefaver & M. Kitzmiller.

Same vs Anthony Pink.

Charles F. Keener vs Wm. Sadler.

Conrad Hipperly vs James Duncan.

Susanah Alcorn, late Susanah Fricke, vs Simon Yetz and Michael Starry.

Rachael Espey, Samuel White agent, vs Simon Yetz, Wm. Yetz and Frederick Cleveland.

Abraham Fry vs Shade Malonee.

Richard Roberts vs John Long.

Ludwick Miller vs Leonard Riffe.

David White vs Nicholas Group.

Commonwealth vs Francis Leas.

Wm. Yetz vs James L. McGrew.

Peter Moritz vs Samuel Diehl and Wm. Clark.

Mathias Orndorff, survivor of P. Wolf vs Abraham Diffendall, sen.

Nicholas Group and Barbara his wife vs Jacob Sawble.

Fahnestock & Bittinger vs Dan'l Sheffer.

Simon Yetz vs George Livelberger.

Geo. S. Sherman, Adm'r of Jacob Sherman, dec'd vs Geo. Sherman's Adm's.

Jacob Hartzell vs George Weaver.

George Hartzell vs George Weaver.

Abraham King vs Thaddeus Stevens.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for use of Christina Slagle vs John Smith and Jacob Adams, Executors of Jacob Adams, dec'd.

Same, for the use of Mary Slagle vs same.

John Eckenrode vs James Range.

Peter Epley vs David Witherow and Alexander Horner.

Shadrack Malonee vs Jesse Comly.

Eliza Love vs Jacob Shank.

Henry Hake vs Jacob Cover.

James Lutch and Henry Ensminger, Adm's of Jonathan Luth, dec'd, vs Wm. Kerr and Wm. Thompson.

Jacob Beer and wife vs Horackish Brinkerhoff and Jacob Gunkle, Adm's of Jacob Gunkle, deceased.

James Hobbin vs David Deardorff.

Jacob Livelberger vs Frederick Charlie.

Jacob Getz vs Frederick Boyer.

Jacob Weirich vs Philip Kohler.

Moses Jenkins, Ex'r of Margaret Campbell, dec'd vs Alexander Campbell.

Same vs same.

William Galloway vs Michael Gallagher and Mary Gallagher.